

BOERS SIGN THE PEACE TREATY.

Lord Kitchener Cables Announcement That the Long War in South Africa Is at an End—King Edward Issues Congratulatory Message.

London, June 2.—Peace has been declared after nearly two years and eight months of a war which has tried the British empire to its uttermost and wiped the Boers from the list of nations.



LORD KITCHENER.

The war has come to an end with Lord Kitchener's announcement from Pretoria that he, Lord Milner and the Boer delegates had signed "terms of surrender." This announcement had been anticipated for several days, and it was definitely forecasted in these dispatches; but its receipt Sunday afternoon took the nation by surprise, as everybody had confidently believed that the house of commons would hear the first news to-day.

The King's Message.

The edge of the anticipation with which Great Britain awaited the promised statement in the house of commons from Mr. Balfour, the government leader, was still further dulled by the following message from King Edward to his people, which was issued after midnight:

"The king has received the welcome news of the cessation of hostilities in South Africa with infinite satisfaction, and his majesty trusts that peace may speedily be followed by the restoration of prosperity in his new dominions, and that the feelings necessarily engendered by war will give place to earnest co-operation on the part of his majesty's South African subjects in promoting the welfare of their common country."

How greatly King Edward's insistence that peace in South Africa be secured prior to his coronation influenced the present agreement will probably not be known until the private memoirs of the present regime are given to the public.

Kruger Hears the News.

According to a dispatch to the Daily Express from Utrecht, Holland, Mr. Kruger was informed shortly after nine o'clock last night that peace had been declared. He had been asleep. "My God," he said, "it is impossible."

Lord Kitchener's Dispatch.

The news which Great Britain was so anxiously awaiting came characteristically on an entirely pacific and



GEN. DE WET.

uninteresting Sunday afternoon, when London presents a deserted appearance. Very late Saturday night a dispatch was received from Lord Kitchener, in which he said the Boer delegates were coming to Pretoria, that they had accepted Great Britain's terms and that they were prepared to sign terms of surrender.

Mr. Brodrick, the war secretary, personally communicated this message to King Edward, who was at Buckingham palace. But the government declined to take any chances, and nothing concerning the receipt of this message was allowed to leak out. At about one o'clock Sunday afternoon the war office received the following dispatch from Lord Kitchener:

"A document containing terms of surrender was signed here this evening at 10:30 o'clock by all the Boer representatives, as well as by Lord Milner (the British high commissioner in South Africa) and myself."

The clerk on duty at the war office transmitted this message to Buckingham palace, where King Edward was lunching. At about five o'clock word was received permitting the publication of the message, and the small notice which was stuck up outside the war office consisted of a copy of

Lord Kitchener's cablegram. A similar notice was put outside of the colonial office. Beyond these two skimpy bits of paper London knew nothing of the great event. In the clubs, the hotels and the newspaper offices, which were almost deserted, the momentous news was ticked out on the tape.

At the Mansion House.

Then like wildfire, at about six o'clock, London awakened to the fact that the South African war was over. The inhabitants of the East End flocked to the mansion house, the mecca of the boisterously patriotic, just in time to see the lord mayor of London, Sir Joseph C. Dimdale, come to a balcony and announce that terms of surrender had been signed in South Africa. Amid many cheers the lord mayor made a short speech, in which he expressed his hope that London would show its appreciation of the good news by behaving itself decently and in an orderly manner. "Let us," said the lord mayor, in conclusion, "now pray for a long and happy peace." At this statement the assembled crowd yelled lustily, and, at the instance of the lord mayor, gave hearty cheers for King Edward, followed by others for the men who had died in South Africa since the war commenced.

Great Rejoicing.

By eight o'clock the news had become generally known. A few belated extra editions of newspapers were peddled about the streets, but before



SIR ALFRED MILNER.

their appearance the enterprising hawkers, who for a long time past had kept union jacks, feathers and horns stored up in anticipation of the present event, were much in evidence. The efforts of the hawkers received lucrative rewards, with the result that until long after midnight the national flags were waved indiscriminately by well-meaning roysterers. There was scarcely an omnibus or a cab which was not adorned with the national emblem. Impromptu processions marched up and down the strand and piccadilly. Sporadic cheering and much horn-blowing atoned for the slimness of the crowds, which, had their volume been greater, would doubtless have rivalled "Mafeking night." As it was, the demonstrations of the night resulted in a genial and harmless sort of jubilation which continued long after midnight.

Thankful It Is Over.

The large cities of England, notably Liverpool and Manchester, celebrated the receipt of the news from South Africa in a manner similar to that which prevailed in London. The country, where almost every member of the cabinet had gone for the week-end, heard the news too late for any organized rejoicings. Wherever telegrams had reached throughout the whole United Kingdom, or where the glad tidings had become known by any other means, the keynote of the sentiment expressed and of the celebrations was "Thank God, it is over."

Following are some of the terms that are said to be contained in the document that has been signed:

Boers are to be permitted to retain their rifles to protect them against the savages and wild beasts of the veldt upon swearing allegiance to Great Britain. They will also be allowed a limited amount of ammunition.

Boers are promised autonomy within a brief period.

Great Britain will rebuild the Boer farm houses and restore the Boer farms, allowing the former owners to return to the peaceful pursuit of agriculture.

Boer prisoners in St. Helena, Ceylon, the West Indies and other British prisons are to be repatriated within a stated time provided they take the oath of allegiance to the British empire.

Great Britain promises to make a land grant to those Boers who prefer to start anew in some other colony of the empire than South Africa; Boers who wish to migrate to another country outside the British domain will receive a grant, probably in money, sufficiently large, probably to enable them to begin life over again.

A Damaging Storm. Burlington, Ia., June 2.—The heaviest rainstorm of the year struck Burlington Sunday morning, damaging crops and residence property. It is estimated that the rainfall was six to eight inches.

Monument Unveiled. Paris, June 2.—The monument in memory of Alphonse Doudet on the Champs Elysee was unveiled Saturday. Most of the well-known literary men and women of Paris were present.

READS PEACE TERMS.

Balfour Presents Agreement Signed by the Boers.

With Exception of Actual Independence They Are Granted Practically What They Asked For—Rejoicing in London.

London, June 3.—The demand for accommodation in the house of commons Monday afternoon, to hear the statement of the first lord of the treasury and government leader, A. J. Balfour, was unprecedented.

Mr. Balfour arose at 2:40 p. m. and announced the terms of peace in South Africa as follows:

"His excellency, Lord Milner, in behalf of the British government; his excellency, Mr. Steyn, Gen. Bremner, Gen. C. R. De Wet, and Judge Hertzog, acting in behalf of the Orange Free State, and Gen. Schalk-



KING EDWARD VII.

Burger, Gen. Ritz, Gen. Louis Botha and Gen. Delarey, acting in behalf of their respective burghers, desiring to terminate the present hostilities, agree to the following terms:

"The burgher forces in the field will forthwith lay down their arms and hand over all guns, rifles and ammunition of war in their possession, or under their control, and desist from further resistance and acknowledge King Edward VII. as their lawful sovereign."

"The manner and details of this surrender will be arranged between Lord Kitchener and Commandant General Botha, assisted by Gen. Delarey and Chief Commandant De Wet."

"Second: All burghers outside the limits of the Transvaal and Orange River Colony, and all prisoners of war at present outside South Africa, who are burghers, will, on duly declaring their acceptance of the position of subjects of his majesty, be brought back to their homes as soon as means of transport can be provided and means of subsistence assured."

A summary of the remaining terms of the treaty follow:

No action to be taken against prisoners, except where they are guilty of breaches of the rules of war.

Dutch is to be taught in the schools, if desired by the parents, and used in the courts, if necessary.

Rifles are allowed for protection.

Military occupation is to be withdrawn as soon as possible, and self-government substituted.

There is to be no tax on the Transvaal to pay the cost of the war.

The sum of three million sterling is to be provided for restocking the Boer farms.

Rebels are liable of war at present according to the law of the colony to which they belong. The rank and file will be disfranchised for life. The death penalty will not be inflicted.

Brings Joy to Britain.

With the exception of Ireland, practically the whole of the United Kingdom is holiday-making in honor of the conclusion of peace in South Africa. The streets everywhere Monday were thronged with people, who, every now and then, relieved their overstrung nerves by an outburst of hoarse cheer.



PRESIDENT KRUGER.

g. or by braying penny trumpets. The tone of King Edward's message to the people, and the absence therein of any note of exultation, seems, however, to have set a good example, and, while giving free vent to their own satisfaction, the British are showing small desire to crow over their late enemies.

London, June 3.—The announcement of peace in South Africa was celebrated in London Monday night with a wild repetition of the Mafeking celebration. Hundreds of thousands of people surged through the streets of London from Whitechapel to Buckingham palace, but never at any time did the crowds equal those which created the verb "To Mafeking." There was a tremendous noise in the streets, a pandemonium of horns and cheers and the hoarse jests of costers, but the abandonment which marked the announcement of the relief of Mafeking and Ladysmith was lacking.

The decorations and illuminations of London took on a more organized form as the peace news grew older. The American and the Irish flags figured largely among the decorations.

Day of Thanksgiving.

Cape Town, June 3.—The announcement of peace was made publicly in St. George's cathedral here Monday morning, and has been hailed everywhere with the greatest relief. The entire town has been decorated with union jacks. June 15 has been appointed a day of thanksgiving in the churches.

American to Be Honored by China. Peking, June 2.—The government proposes to bestow a decoration on John Goodnow, the United States consul general at Shanghai, in recognition of his services in maintaining peace in the central provinces of China in 1900.

Queen Takes First Ride.

The Hague, June 2.—Queen Wilhelmina took her first outing Saturday, since her recent serious illness, and spent some time in the Castle Loo park.

Sixteen Killed. Vienna, June 3.—Sixteen persons were killed and four more were wounded as a result of an explosion of gas Monday in an ozonite mine in the province of Galicia.

CREATED A SENSATION.

W. L. White Tells About the Michigan Military Clothing Frauds.

Lansing, Mich., June 4.—William L. White, ex-quartermaster general of the Michigan national guard, in his testimony Tuesday before the supreme court in the disbarment suit against Attorney E. S. Roos, of Kalamazoo, told for the first time the full story of the state military clothing frauds, and declared that Col. Eli R. Sutton, of Detroit, who was acquitted of complicity in them by a jury, was a party to the fraud and received his share of the profits. His testimony created a sensation, in view of Sutton's indictment and subsequent acquittal after a long and bitterly fought trial. The disbarment proceedings against Roos are based on his alleged connection with the frauds as a director of the Henderson-Ames Co., of Kalamazoo.

In 1899, a quantity of military clothing that the state held under the Spanish war fund act was sold to the "Illinois Supply Co.," by the state military board for \$10,500 and then the same clothing subsequently was repurchased by the board for the use of the national guard for more than \$50,000.

White testified yesterday that the fictitious "Illinois Supply Co." was composed of himself, Eli R. Sutton, of Detroit; Gen. Arthur F. Marsh, of Allegan, inspector general of the Michigan national guard, and a member of the military board, and the Henderson-Ames Co., of Kalamazoo. The plan of organizing the fictitious company was suggested, White said, by an agent of the Henderson-Ames Co.

After the sale of the clothing to the "Illinois Supply Co.," its shipment to the Henderson-Ames factory at Kalamazoo, where it was re-ticketed and re-furnished, and then its repurchase by the state from the company as new clothing. White testified that the original investment in the "Illinois Supply Co." and \$31,000 in profits was returned to him and he divided it among Sutton, Marsh and himself.

While Attorney General Oren refuses to discuss the matter, the impression prevails that Gen. White's testimony will result in the arrest of various parties for perjury.

Director Kakeffer, of the Henderson-Ames Co., testified that after the grand jury had been called, Roos attended the directors' meeting, when the story told the Ingham county grand jury was arranged and a fund of \$27,000 was raised by contributions from each director, including Roos. This fund went to the purchase of the certificate of deposit which was shown the grand jury in substantiation of the story that the profits of the deal had never been divided, but were still intact for payment to the state.

White and Marsh both pleaded guilty in the circuit court to the charges brought against them as a result of the deal and were pardoned by the late Gov. Pingree.

Dr. Barrows Dies.

Oberlin, June 4.—President Barrows, of Oberlin college, died Tuesday morning. He had been gradually sinking for three or four days. He was almost 55 years of age. His great title to respect lies in the fact that he was president of the great parliament of religions in 1893, one of the most memorable events in the history of the world. During the two years following Dr. Barrows' return to this country in 1897, he delivered over 250 lectures on his experiences in the orient. He was called to the presidency of Oberlin college in 1898 and labored ceaselessly and with great success for the larger endowment and equipment of that institution.

A Great Flood at Joliet.

Joliet, Ill., June 4.—Joliet is in the grasp of the worst flood in its history. All the lower portion of the city is under water. The police have the names of Eddie McGovern, Lizzie McGee and a little girl named Kennedy drowned. Several families had narrow escapes and the police rescued many in boats. Scores of families have been driven from their homes and several buildings were swept away. All the principal streets are under water and factories and business places all over the city are flooded. The damage to property is estimated at \$100,000.

Lightning Strikes Powder Magazine.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., June 4.—Fifteen hundred kegs of powder blew up at the Oliver powder works, located on the mountain south of here, during a thunder storm Tuesday. No one was injured. Because of the miners' strike and the consequent lack of demand for powder, the works have been closed and no one was about the place except Superintendent William MacDonald. The superintendent was standing near the buildings when a bolt of lightning struck the buildings and both of them were wiped out of existence. Loss \$7,000.

Four Murderers are Garrotted.

Ponce, Porto Rico, June 4.—Pernabe Acevedo, Jose Torres, Ramon Cadenas and Juan Torres, the four men found guilty of murder, robbery and outrage, committed in October, 1898, at Guayo, a suburb of Adjuntas, were garrotted here yesterday. They were all put to death within 50 minutes and the average time taken to kill each man was two minutes.

A Postal Currency Scheme.

Washington, June 4.—An administration bill for the establishment of a postal currency has been drafted. It authorizes the postmaster general to cause to be issued postal checks of denominations not above one dollar, in even multiples of five and ten cents. These are to be payable at any money order post office. A fee in addition to the face value will be charged for every check issued. These postal checks will not be payable after the expiration of three calendar months from the last day of the month which may be stamped thereon.

PUZZLE PICTURE.



"ARE YOU GOING FOR THAT WATER SOON?" WHO IS SPEAKING?

WIPE OFF THE MAP.

The Once Famous Mount Sherman Station in the Rocky Mountains Is No More.

Since the great railroad tunnel through Mount Sherman, Wyo., has been completed and trains now run under instead of over the giant steep, there has passed forever what has been for 35 years one of the most peculiar railroad stations in the world, reports the Chicago American.

Mount Sherman station stood on the very top of a mountain 9,000 feet high, in possibly as desolate a spot as human eye has ever gazed upon.

Nowhere is there ever visible any vegetation beyond a few scraggy tufts of alkali wire grass.

Even this can hardly exist in that region, where one may encounter almost any day in the summer rain, sleet, snow and hail, with a temperature that often varies from 75 degrees to 40 and back again within a few moments; where the wind never ceases to blow from 75 to 70 miles an hour, and where the nerves of many a tenderfoot have received terrible shocks during the passing of storms, with the clouds touching the ground and here and there hurling angry lightning bolts into the mineral rock.

Now the map no longer has a Mount Sherman station. Nothing in the way of habitation remains to denote the past existence of man on that dizzy height, and it is very probable that the weird, rock-clad spot will never again be visited.

If, however, in some future age science or quest of adventure shall lead some curious person over the summit he will find standing silhouetted against the sky a massive pyramid-shaped pile of chiseled granite 65 feet high, erected three years ago in honor of the Ames brothers, who made it possible to complete the Union Pacific railroad.

A feeling of sentimentalism will doubtless now and then creep into the minds of those who have often passed this monument, as the thought that it now stands so far out of the path of commerce, so far from the haunts of men, deserted, to remain there almost as long as time shall endure.

Several years ago two tramp telegraph operators devised a scheme for making a few dollars without much effort.

They erected a small shanty at Sherman, gathered pieces of rock of

different formations, colored some of them with dyes, and over others poured melted lead in spots and pounded small bits of copper into the cracks. These, when finished, were "specimens of gold and silver ores," and found a ready market.

All trains stopped just in front of the shanty where the two genuises held forth to have the air brakes tested and the wheels examined prior to the descent of the mountain.

During these stops passengers were wont to run over to the shanty to make purchases of curios.

If there was ever a time when the wind did not blow a gale at Sherman it was a period previous to the advent of man up there, and it was to his everlasting wind that oddly blew good to the tramp shopkeepers.

One morning, when the overland flyer drew up at the old red depot, an aproned man stood at the door of the shanty on the opposite side of the track beating a gong with a vigor which soon attracted the attention of the passengers.

Heads popped out of the windows, and in a moment people came tumbling out of the cars and made a grand rush for the supposed luncheon counter.

The wind was whistling a merry tune over the summit, and in a very few seconds hats were rolling among the rocks and down into the gloom of the canyon. Of course, the recovery of the headgear was impossible.

When a lot of passengers had been "uprooted" it was the signal for the man with the gong to disappear, and in his stead came another with a string of cheap hats and caps, which were easily disposed of to the unfortunates at fabulous prices.

The Latest Insurance.

It is now possible to insure at Lloyd's against the risk of smallpox breaking out in the house on either side of you—the idea being, of course, to protect the assured against expense incurred by temporary removal. The rate is a minimum of ten shillings per cent. for the year, the risk, of course, extending over an indefinite number of people. One broker, who was in this business from the start, has been doing hardly anything else for the past ten days, and many who at first laughed at the whole thing are now coming into the market.—London Financial Times.

Rivals.

Mose Ketchum (who has just shot a hawk)—You old rascal! many a spring chicken you stole around here dat I've been blamed for. And a good many of dose I might have had but for you.—Judge.

"Why should I add a 'thank you' for that which I have honestly earned?"

The question was asked me at one time by a young woman to whom I had suggested the propriety of adding a phrase of thanks at the end of an acknowledgement of a check sent her in payment for work she had done.

To be sure, why should she; and yet, why should she not? Why should the employee say "thank you" to the employer as he hands him his weekly wages? He has earned it; it is rightfully his; there is no legal power that could force the words from his lips.

But there is a higher power than that of the law that reminds him to say the simple "thank you." It is THE POWER OF INBORN COURTESY that is becoming more and more a rule with the American people. Courtesy is as much a feature of business in this country to-day as is the paying of bills. NEITHER THOSE WHO PAY, OR THOSE WHO RECEIVE PAYMENT SHOULD DO SO GRUDGINGLY. That we as a race do not do so argues well for our civilization. By these little acts of courtesy we place business on a higher level of brotherhood than it could possibly occupy without them.

These little business "thank-yous" cost nothing in dollars and cents; THEY SHOULD COST NOTHING IN MORAL EFFORT. With our modern business standards the receipt that bears them not is far from complete.

Wright A. Patterson